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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

LAWLESSNESS IN TENNESSEE.

Call Upon the President for Military—Senator Revels's First Speech—The Cuban Belligerency Question—The Case of Butler, of Tennessee, Made Up for Presentation—Gen. Potts Will Not Displace Governor Ashley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1870.

Tennessee Affairs.

The President is preparing a message upon Tennessee affairs, which he will send to Congress in a day or so. It is based upon the formal call made by Governor Senter for military aid. The Governor sets forth, in his communication to the President, that the last Legislature deprived him of all power to protect the citizens of the State, and in consequence lawlessness bordering on insurrection prevails in various counties. He therefore asks the President to send troops to aid him in maintaining the peace. The President will send this request to Congress, with his views upon the general subject. His message will be referred to the Reconstruction Committee in the House. In expectation of this message and accompanying papers, Gen. Butler has prepared a measure embodying his views of the proper manner of meeting the case.

Senator Revels's First Speech.

The expected speech of Senator Revels drew a great concourse of people to the Senate wing to-day. Though the House was quite busy at the time he spoke, quite a large delegation of members were on the floor of the Senate. The galleries were full in every part, and the audience was of the most respectable character. Revels was first to speak. He read from manuscript, but was quite easy and natural in his delivery. Few men could have appeared less embarrassed under similar circumstances. The Senate, with the exception of one or two Democrats, paid the most unusual attention throughout. The speech occupied thirty minutes, and at the close nearly every Republican in the chamber congratulated him warmly. Mr. Morton followed, and prefaced his remarks by alluding to the gain the country had made in patriotism by exchanging Jefferson Davis for Mr. Revels.

Cuban Belligerency.

A report has again been started that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to report in favor of recognizing the Cuban insurgents. There is not even a plausible foundation for this. Of the ten members of the committee only four have expressed themselves definitely on the subject, and these are equally divided—two being for belligerency and two against, while the rest have not fully made up their minds as to the right of our Government to interfere. It is known that several of them think such a step would be impolitic in the extreme, so that unless a marked change in the aspect of affairs takes place there is little prospect of a recommendation from this committee to accord belligerent rights.

Tennessee Butler's Case.

The House Military Committee held a four hours session to-day. It was found very difficult to agree on the Butler case. Four members were unwilling to recommend censure alone, and so had united in a report asking for expulsion. After a long debate a single brief presentation of the facts was agreed to by both parties, to which time the members united in adding a resolution of censure and four a resolution of expulsion. Logan, Cobb, Morgan and Slocum were for expulsion, while Slaughter, Negley, Packard and Asper favored censure only. There was an effort made to secure a report without presentation of the testimony, but the majority stood firm for its presentation. The statement usually submitted by Butler for printing is entirely different from the one first made to the committee. He had obtained leave to take the first away for correction, and then returned it was materially changed. As stated the case has been one of dodging, lobbying and subterfuges on Butler's part throughout. The prospects are that the report of the matter will be prolonged and bitter. Those members of the committee who reported in favor of expulsion declare that the evidence leaves no room for less severe judgment than that pursued in Whittemore's case. Hoge and Wilcher, of the committee, were absent. One is for expulsion, and the other for censure.

The Montana Governorship.

The Senate Committee on Territories have agreed to report in favor of laying the nomination of Gen. John Potts, of Ohio, for Governor of Montana on the table. Abundant evidence has reached the Committee since Ashley's removal was decided upon that the charges then made against him were unfounded, and on account the Committee has acted as indicated. The movement is not in any way directed against General Potts.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1870.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Postal Telegraph bill will fail this session. The local press did not seem to feel the importance of breaking up the monopoly of the Western Union Telegraph and the Associated Press, and so said but little. The New York *World*, *Times* and *Tribune*, and other Metropolitan papers who own and control the Associated Press, manufactured extravagant dispatches about the inefficiency of the system in England and flooded the country with them. They followed up these dispatches by denunciatory editorials, [illegible] thus aroused the sentiment of Congress. Had the newspapers of the smaller cities and towns generally attempted to advocate earnestly what they know they greatly need, the transaction would not have been so easily put through, face-well for this session to postal telegraph.

A SECRET SAVAL EXPEDITION.

There is something in the wind at the Navy Department. A secret expedition has gone forth on the high seas, but its destination, or its business has not yet transpired. The line of battle ship *Tennessee*, one of our best sailing sloops of war, left the New York Navy Yard on Saturday, while upon the same day the iron clad monitor *Terror*, accompanied the United States steam tug Leyden, left Boston harbor; and it is said that [illegible] similar orders have been issued to the commanders of these vessels; and that they are bound for the same port, etc., etc. Those who ought to know, when asked to-day the destination of these vessels, expressed a singular want of knowledge. If the navy officers can't tell, this will at no distant day.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning heard some six colored persons from Tennessee with regard to outrages in various parts of the State. They represent the condition of affairs as very deplorable. They will have another hearing on Friday.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session in which a number of propositions for changes in the tariff were considered, but not agreed to.

COLORED GEORGIANS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia had an interview with the President. Their object was to obtain his influence towards the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the adoption of which, they asserted, would destroy the benefits to the citizens of their race in Georgia from the adoption of the constitutional amendment. They also urged the President to give them his favor in procuring proper legislation towards securing the rights of the colored people of that state. The President said he felt an interest in affording all proper relief to all classes of citizens in all the States of the Union, and though proper legislation should be directed to this end, even if it went further in the South than in ordinary cases, considering the circumstances of that portion of the country resulting from the war.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Charles E. Brown, Chillicothe, O.; James A. B. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. Doolittle, Calumet, Mich.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Colonel Daniel Butterfield, Brevet Major General, is accepted by the President, to take effect March 14, 1870.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

A general army order has been issued carrying into effect the joint resolution of Congress, providing for meteorological observations at stations in the interior of the continent, for the purpose of giving notice of the approach of storms, for the benefit of commerce. Scientific establishments and commercial associations are requested to co-operate with army officers.

APPLICATIONS FOR TROOPS.

Applications having been made from Tennessee and Georgia for military assistance to suppress alleged disturbances of the peace, the uniform answer of Presidential Grant in each case has been in substance, that there is no doubt of his right to station troops anywhere in the disturbed districts for the benefit of their presence; still he has doubts as to how far they could be used in aid of the civil authorities. When troops are asked for to act in such cases, it is a question upon which the President takes legal advice before issuing the order.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A very late letter from San Diego, California, to Hon. R. C. McCormick, delegate from Arizona, contains a flattering paragraph: One of the richest gold mines ever discovered was found last week in the mountains, sixty miles west of here. A German named Vickers is the lucky man. The lode is four feet wide, and as far as prospected is estimated to be worth twenty-five thousand dollars per ton. About eight hundred pounds of the rock were brought in on last Thursday and half of it is free gold.

SICKLES CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to Spain. The vote was yeas 56, nays 16.

LABOR FOR MISSISSIPPI.

Forty colored families left this morning for Mississippi, where they have been employed at high wages to work on cotton plantations.

Revenue Returns on Pianos.

New York, the Empire City of the Union, possesses, in the world-famed, mammoth factory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, not only the most extensive establishment in the United States, but, beyond a doubt, the largest in the world, as shown in the fact of this firm returning, as made and sold during the year 1869, no less than 2,200 pianos, for the aggregate sum of *twelve hundred and five thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars.*—*New York Star.*

CONGRESS.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Speech of Senator Revels in Vindication of the Colored Race, and in Opposition to the Bingham Amendment—The Deficiency Bill Passed—The Traffic in Cadetships—Report in the Case of Butler, of Tennessee, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to facilitate postal intercourse with foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices. It authorizes the Postmaster General to prescribe and regulate the rates of United States postage upon letters forwarded to and received from foreign countries, with which international postal charges are not established by postal treaties or conventions, provided that the United States postage on such letters shall not in any case exceed ten cents per ounce for each single rate of half ounce or under.

At o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, the galleries being thronged in anticipation of a speech by Mr. Revels.

Mr. MORTON, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it in favor of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. REVELS then commenced his remarks, which during their entire delivery were listened to with the closest attention. He said:

Mr. President, I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill with feelings which, perhaps, never before entered into the experience of any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice at this early period after my admission in the Senate. Perhaps it were wiser for me, so inexperienced in the details of Senatorial duty, to remain a passive listener in the progress of this debate; but when I remember that my term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influences on the well being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour, and recreant to the high trust imposed upon me, if I neglected to lend my voice on behalf of the loyal people of the South. I therefore will crave the indulgence of the Senate, while briefly and dispassionately I discuss the momentous question which the legislative enactments of this nation have placed them. They appeal to you and to me to see that they receive that protection which is due to citizens, to enable them to ply their daily avocations with success, and thereby bring back to the country all its former footing with their white neighbors and friends. I do not desire simply to defend my own race from unjust and unmerited charges, but I also desire to place upon the record a statement which will inspire confidence in the integrity of purpose, with which I believe the President, Congress and the Republican party will meet these questions so prolific of weal or woe, not only to my own people but to the whole land. In the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, I can read the history of the times, influenced by no spirit of petty tyranny. A poet has well said, "O, it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. And now have they used that power lodged in them by the people? In acts of cruelty and oppression to which it were [illegible] to recall in vain this goodly fabric of our fathers? In the unrelenting spirit of such unkindness and endurance by revolutionary times? Let the testimony contained in the answer this interrogation. No poor words of mine are needed to defend the wise and beneficent legislation which has been calculated alike to white and colored citizens.

The Georgia bill is not inflamed, as some would fain have the country believe, against the whole population of the South. Its borders are wide enough for all truly loyal men to find within them peace and repose from the sad and direful events of the past. It is not the loyal man, white or black, that great party of our land has already made for posterity; throw around him the same impregnable security that is enjoyed by the rest of the people. If a certain class of the South had accepted in good faith the conditions of peace which were offered to them with no niggard hand, to-day would not find one and still darkened with fresh and unmotion.

I remarked, Mr. President, that I rose to plead for protection not for a faceless race, who now send their delegation to the seat of Government to ask that this last Congress alone can secure for them. And here let me say further, that the people of the South owe to the nation a high and undying obligation which it is no easy matter to fulfil. When the Federal armies were threatening death and disaster, and sombre clouds overhung the length and breadth of the Republic, and the war was [illegible] with rumors of foreign interference, in those dark days of defeat, whose memories even yet are fresh in the hearts of many, from what source did our nation in its seeming need, nearly all of whom had formerly belonged to the United States navy. She had two Hayden Senators on board, the wife of the commanding officer, and a crew of one hundred men, recruited in Philadelphia—in all one hundred and twenty souls. Since the day she sailed not one word has been heard from any soul on board of her. Some time since the report was published that she had been wrecked off Fortune Island, but it was subsequently denied, and the friends of those on board, in the absence of any intelligence from her, have been reduced to the last extremity of hope for their safety.

THE FAR WEST.

Seven Chinamen Frozen to Death—The Baker Exploit Followed in Montana—The Big Horn Expedition.

CORINNE, UTAH, March 15.—A stage coach on the road to Helena Sunday evening, with ten passengers, all Chinamen, capsized at Dry creek, two hundred and forty miles above here. The night was intensely cold, and two of the Chinamen were immediately frozen to death. The remainder started afoot for Big Sand Hole station. Three of them fouded there, badly frozen, four were found dead on the road, and the tenth is missing.

CHEYENNE, W. T., March 15.—A large meeting was held here Saturday night, indorsing Gens. Sheridan, Sherman and Augur. Resolutions were adopted sustaining those officers in regard to Col. Baker's affair in Montana, and thanking the soldiers under his command.

The Big Horn expedition is progressing. Recruiting is brisk. This expedition will start for the Yellowstone by the 1st of April, will [illegible] with Indian reservations. Col. L. Murrin leaves to-morrow for the east, to complete arrangements for the association. Thermometer this morning 4° below zero.

CUBA.

Frauds Discovered—Eight Insurgents Captured and Executed.

HAVANA, March 16.—Frauds have been discovered by the Intendente in one of the civil departments of the Government to the amount of $80,000.

Luis Arrelondo, leader of the Guines Insurgents, his adjutant and six of the band were captured last night near Pasco Todondo, and executed this morning. But three of the Guines insurgents now remain alive.

Sugar market firm with an improved demand.

Now Comes the Weather

When every one needs a glass of something refreshing. We all know that nothing is so delicious as Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale. †

HARRISBURG.

The New Railroad Project.

Amendment to Include Other Bonds—The Local Option License Bill Passed Finally in the House—Pittsburgh Fire Department Bill Also Passed—Local Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 16, 1870.

SENATE.

State Aid to Railroads.

Mr. Randall, from the Railroad Committee, reported Mr. Olmsted's bill of yesterday, facilitating and securing the construction of a railway between the Susquehanna river and the Canada lakes, with an amendment providing that the Erie Canal, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, and the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Companies shall deposit their bonds in the State Treasury to the amount of three and a fourth millions, and in return therefor shall have the use of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds to the same amount, the new bonds to be payable at maturity and to bear interest the same as the old ones. The construction of the three railways above mentioned will be guaranteed in three years, as well as the interest money to the State annually.

Mr. Rutan moved reference to Finance Committee. Disagreed to.

Subsequently Mr. Olmsted introduced a resolution making this bill, the special order for to-night. This resolution excited much debate.

Mr. Billingfelt moved indefinite postponement. Disagreed to.

YEAS.		
Billingfelt,	Howard,	Wardel,
Brooks,	Rutan,	White.
Graham.	Turner.	
	NAYS.	
Allen,	Hominey,	Olmsted,
Beck,	Kerr,	Odenwald,
Brodhead,	Lowry,	Purdon,
Buckalew,	McIlvaine,	Randall,
Connell,	Miller,	Robison,
Davis,	Momma,	Wallace,
Duncan,	Nagle,	Wherry.
Findlay.		

The discussion occupied nearly all the morning. Messrs. Brooke, Billingfelt, White, Rutan and Howard speaking against the resolution and Randall making a number of motions for obstructing its passage, which were all defeated, and Messrs. Olmstead, Minges, Lowry and Wallace speaking for the bill. The resolution passed—yeas 17, nays 12.

Team on People's Railway.

Mr. Howard called up the House bill authorizing the Citizens' and People's Passenger Railway, to use steam, and after amending the bill restricting it to the use of steam, and allowing the People's Railway to change the route, had it passed finally.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Rutan—Exempting persons offering or receiving bribes who are called upon and give testimony before referees, from prosecution. This is intended to aid in legislative investigations.

Mr. Howard—Relative to proof of marriage in certain cases. Relating to vehicle licenses in Pittsburgh. For the repeal of so much of the fifth section of the act relative to Pittsburgh, as fixes the time of making annual appropriations. For the opening of a few streets in the First ward of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Duquesne Grays Veteran Association.

Mr. Hemsley—Admitting married women to medical colleges. Passed.

Mr. Lowry—Regulating the sale of passenger tickets upon railroads of the Commonwealth, providing that they shall be kept open and sold for one hour prior to the departure of any train.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Howard called up the House bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange. Passed.

Mr. Graham called up the Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Constables of Allegheny County Police District. Passed.

The New Railway Project.

The new railroad project was then debated until very late in the evening. Messrs. Billingfelt, Buckalew and others against, and Lowry, Wallace, Mumma and others for. No vote was reached. The bill will probably pass by a party vote to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Local Option Bill Passed.

The local option temperance bill was amended to allow brewers to sell not less than four gallons, and by providing that elections may be held not oftener than once a year. Passed 70 to 32.

YEAS.		
Adsit,	Hall,	Mutchler,
Ames,	Herr,	Niles,
Armstrong,	Hill,	Parsons,
Beates,	Hong,	Reinoehl,
Bowman,	Humphreys,	Rupley,
Brown,	Johnson, Cyrus,	Sassaman,
Brumm,	Johnson, Edwin,	Schell,
Bubb,	Keech,	Sellner,
Buckwalter,	Kelly,	Shaffer,
Church,	Kerr,	Stephens,
Cook,	Kline,	Stokes,
Cooper,	Leslie,	Stone,
Corbet,	Longaker,	Taylor,
Craig,	McCracken,	Vankirk,
Davis,	McCreight,	Wall,
Dick,	McJunkin,	Webb,
Dill,	Mann,	Weidenbeiler,
Dillon,	Maxwell,	White,
Dodds,	Metzger,	Wherry,
Dodsworth,	Miller, Phila.,	Wilson.

Nays, 32. Not voting—Albright, Brobst, Carter, Ellis, Jones, Long, Mann, Meyle, Slade, Armstrong, and Thomas. All those not named voted nay.

The gambling bill passed finally.

Pittsburgh Fire Department Bill Passed.

Taylor's Pittsburgh Fire Department supplement passed finally, with an amendment incorporated by Mr. Humphreys, taxing the gross receipts of insurance companies in the State 2 per cent.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Serrill—Incorporating the Printers' Dime Saving Institution, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Taylor—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Opera House Company.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 16.—The House spent all day on a resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to allow women to vote. The result will be on the resolution stood yeas 51, nays 54.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The House to-night passed an act authorizing the constructing of a union stock yard here, with a capital of a million dollars.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The Legislature has passed a bill for funding the floating debt of the State.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The journeymen cigar makers of New York demand an increase of duties on imported cigars.

The new bridge across the Mississipal at St. Paul has been completed and accepted by the city.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company has purchased a number of road in about seven months last year, and have purchased iron and made arrangements to beat that this year.

A Lawrence, Kansas, dispatch says: On Saturday the paymaster of the Galveston road paid out one hundred thousand dollars to the contractors and employees. About eight hundred men are employed on the road. Gen. Garnett, the construction being vigorously prosecuted to the southern line of the State, which is now in its most flourishing condition. Emigration is rushing in at an unprecedented rate. The Kansas Pacific Road runs trains of four passenger coaches daily, filled with emigrants.

A steamer commenced regular trips Tuesday between Detroit and Malden, at the mouth of the river.

In the Illinois Constitutional Convention the following additional section was made to the divorce article: That no divorce shall divesting a marriage contract shall be granted, except for adultery, or for causes which render marriage void *ab initio*, and in no case shall it be lawful for the party on account of whose adultery a divorce shall be decreed, to marry again, nor for the guilty husband or husband or wife in whose behalf such a decree shall have been rendered.

Affidavits have been published by Conductor Adams and Engineer Kill, of the mill-fated train on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which ran through Lucinare's trestle, stating in fact that the train was not running faster than schedule time; that the accident evidently was the result of the breaking of one of the express car, and that the bridge was not unsound as had been reported. The latter is substantiated by a number of persons connected with the road, including the Section Boss of the bridge.

General James W. Ripley, of the United States army, died in Hartford, Conn., Tuesday night, age 7 seventy-five.

Governor Hoffman has refused to commute the sentence of Theo. Nicholls, to be executed for the murder of Dr. Andrew Meade, of Allegany Co., on 15th inst.

The reported escape of Dr. Schoeppe from jail at Carlisle, Pa., is unfounded.

E. W. Fisher, a canvassing agent for Fields, Osgood & Co., and other book firms in circulating magazines, was arrested in Philadelphia and taken to Boston, charged with swindling. The amount of the proceeds of his swindling are said to amount to $12,000.

A fire in New Orleans yesterday destroyed thirty small building. Loss $10,000.

Henry Ellison, of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, has been elected by the Council Mayor of thatcity. In Petersburg the Council elected General Newberry Mayor. Among the boards appointed for Petersburg by Governor Walker are two colored men.

A fire yesterday at Vidalia, La., destroyed seven stores and the court house. Loss $75,000; light insurance

The total debt of the city of Louisville is $7,000,000.

A gang of postage stamp counterfeiters has been discovered and broken up in Canada. Postage stamps to the amount of several thousand dollars were counterfeited and sold to dealers at a heavy discount. Several arrests were made, and measures taken for the apprehension of the whole gang.

At a meeting of the Society of Friends at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, John Wood, who has presided over the Society for a number of years, was adjudged guilty of improper intimacy with the opposite sex, and officially disowned.

Tin the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam should be in every house. †

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Japanese Embassy to Visit America—Elections in Portugal—Debate on the Educational Bill Closed in Parliament—The French Ambassador Still in Rome—The Pope Very Ill—Union of the Presbyterians of England and Scotland—Meeting of Americans in Paris in Honor of the Memory of Mr. Burlingame—Funeral of Count Montalembert—Birthday of the Prince Imperial Celebrated at the Tuileries—The Attack on Gen. Prim—Fierce Controversy in Madrid as to What Shall Be Done with Cuba—Funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon—Church Rites Refused because of Masonic Emblems—No Tidings from the City of Boston—Proceedings of Parliament—The Ballot Bill Carried to Third Reading.

English View of the Oneida Disaster.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the American accounts of the Oneida disaster are not only inconsistent with each other, but are inconsistent with the facts and even with possibility.

Another Japanese Embassy.

Dispatches from Japan report that another Japanese Embassy is about starting on a tour through Europe and America.

The Educational Bill.

Previous to the adjournment of the House of Commons this morning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lowe, closed the debate on the educational bill in a strong speech in support of the measure.

Not Confirmed.

ROME, March 16.—The rumored departure of the French Ambassador from this city is not confirmed.

Death of Mr. James Swaim.

PARIS, March 16.—Mr. James Swaim, of Philadelphia, died in this city yesterday.

Revolution in French Educational System.

The *Siecle*, in commenting upon the report recently made by Celestine Hippeau on American education, says it must revolutionize the educational system of France.

Elections in Portugal.

LISBON, March 16.—The elections for members of the Chambers terminated yesterday. All the Ministerial list was elected.

LISBON, March 16.—The Opposition have elected two out of four Deputies to the Cortes from this city. The elections in the country resulted generally in favor of the Ministry.

Church Union.

LONDON, March 16.—The union of the English and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approaches consummation.

Gladstone Threatened.

The government has caused search to be instituted in Belgium for the author of an anonymous letter threatening the life of Gladstone.

The Pope Very Ill.

PARIS, March 16.—It is again reported the Pope is very ill and weak. It is said that Austria indorses the demand of France on the Vatican resis, it is said, on trustworthy authority.

The Burlingame Commemoration.

A meeting was held at the American chapel last night, in honor of the memory of Hon. Anson Burlingame. It was largely attended by American residents and visitors, and a number of distinguished Frenchmen were present. Minister Washburne presided, and made a speech, paying a tribute to the political and social qualities of the deceased. He said, had he been his friend since 1856. Rev. Mr. Lambon read resolutions of eulogy and condolence. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, in an eloquent discourse, gave the history of the life and services of the deceased, dwelling upon his last famous mission and its accomplishment.

Funeral of Count Montalembert.

The funeral of Count Montalembert took place to-day. The ceremonies were simple, in accordance with the request of deceased. Twelve of the ministers of the Cabinet attended the funeral.

The Prince Imperial's Birthday.

A fete was given at the Tuileries to-day, on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the birth of the Prince Imperial. The official journal says that the attendance of all is expected to mark the day. A manifesto of the Imperial policy was also looked for, but has not appeared.

Change of Ministers.

FLORENCE, March 16.—Marquis Pepoli, Minister of Italy at Vienna, has resigned. It is thought Gen. Menabrea will succeed him. The name of Count Litta is also mentioned in connection with the mission.

The Cuban Question Bothering the Spaniards.

MADRID, March 16.—A fierce controversy is in progress here on the best method of disposing of the Cuban question. Some journals make loud threats of war, should the island to the United States. This proposition is bitterly opposed by the majority of the press as cowardly and unpatriotic.

The Attack on Prim.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim, in answer to an inquiry as to the circumstances of the attack on him in the street, said a man named Nullo, shouting "down with the conscription," and threw stones at him. He declared in future the Government would deal summarily with such disorderly.

Funeral of the Prince De Bourbon.

The funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon was conducted by the Free Masons, of which order the deceased was a member. March 15th, the body was brought to the church the officiating priest, seeing masonic emblems on the coffin, withdrew the insignia of the church, and refused to perform the last ceremony, as one, he was spirited away.

BELLEVA, MONT., March 15.—On the night of the 12th inst. a man named Hall, of Diamond City, Montana, was forcibly entered by a vigilance committee, and W. N. Pugrick, who was confined for the murder of John Henson, at Oregon Gulch on the 10th inst., was taken from the jail and hung. The night was extremely cold, and the jailer did not step in the jail. The weather throughout the territory has been extremely cold for the past few days.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Thomas Stewart, who shot Mr. Bonsall, formerly of the Second Reach yesterday, was arrested to-day at New Albany.

BOSTON, March 16.—George Maulsbon and George Horst, arrested on the arrival of the steamer Palmyra, for a heavy robbery, said to be ten thousand pounds, in West Riding of Yorkshire, have been extradited and return to England by the next steamer.

SNOW BOUND.

Railroad Trains Blocked by Snow in New York—Passengers Suffering—Snow Four Feet Deep—Great Storm in Canada.

ALBANY, March 16.—In a heavy gale this afternoon, the roof of the store of Townsend's furnace were blown down. The building and machinery were damaged to the amount of $10,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 16.—Trains are not running. The snow is four feet deep on a level. All the trains on the New York Central Railroad are blocked, and some have arrived since early this morning. Passengers are reported without food, and suffering. Snow is also on the Erie Railroad, which left here this morning, is in a snow bank a mile and a half from the city, and the passengers are trying to make their way back afoot. A few of the most commodious have arrived. The sheds of many buildings have been crushed in by the weight of the snow.

TORONTO, March 16.—A violent snow storm extends throughout entire Western Canada, Trains have not left the West behind them, nor arrived or left on the Northern road since last evening.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Trains on the Hudson River road are delayed by the snow at the Highlands. At Fort Montgomery it is over two feet deep.

BOSTON, March 14.—A severe easterly gale and snow storm prevailed to-day, but subsided at night. Trains left this evening for Albany and Worcester. Snow is also reported in Berkshire county.

Marvin's are Superior.

This is what every grocer says if asked to answer fairly that Marvin's are the best crackers in the city. Try them, wholesale trade, 15 Liberty street, and retail from the groceries. TTh1s

Alternate Loss and Excess of Appetite.

And grinding of the teeth, are symptoms of worms. E. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is a certain remedy. TTh1s

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton in fair demand and unchanged; middling 22½@22½c; receipts 300 bales; exports 8,278 bales; sales 9,500 bales. Sugar—prime 10@11c. Molasses—prime fermenting 80@85c. Coffee unchanged.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Cattle—receipts 1,350; market firm and 50 higher for fat to the time before. The only stock restricts business; sales 400 head at 7½@8c for prime to extra; 6½c for fair; 4½@6½c for stockers. Hogs unusually unchanged.

DIED:

FARLEY—On Monday evening, March 14th, 1870, MONTIE L. FARLEY, only son of Wm. T. and Fannie L. Farley, aged six years, seven months and six days.

Funeral THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 17th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 302 Western avenue, Allegheny city.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

IRISH—In Philadelphia, March 15th, 1870, LYDIA, relict of William E. Irish.

Notice of funeral will be given in due season.

EICHER—On Wednesday, March 15th, DANIEL EICHER, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, J. H. Nobbs, Twenty-fifth street, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Caution.

Consumers and dealers in flour are cautioned against certain *fictitious brands* of Western flour that have just been put on this market as "Amber" and "Eclipse" flour *in imitation* of the two celebrated brands, "Southern Amber" and "the Eclipse flour," manufactured by the *Pittsburgh City Mills. The genuine* have J. S. Liggett & Co. on every barrel and sack. All grocers keep the celebrated *Winter wheat* flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRUGGIST'S SHOP FURNITURE—Modern style. Address J. K., care T. A. Cain, Fifth and Market.

WANTED—TAILOR—ONE HAVING A first class and steady custom to work in the shop. Good work and constant employment the year round. Apply to J. L. DEDRICK, East Liverpool, Ohio.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework in a small family; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 97 Roberts street, Eleventh ward.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL family, a new Brick House, containing from 6 to 8 Rooms, with modern conveniences, located in Allegheny, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address Lock Box 311, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PRINTERS —A good Job Compositor and another person who has had experience at Press work. J. & S. HILL, 94 Third avenue.

WANTED—20 ORE MINERS—NO fees or fare to pay. Also, 50 Laborers. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER—WHO IS also a good Compositor and Pressman, to take charge of a country office. Ref rences required. Address, stating qualifications and wages, Enterprise, Barnesville, Ohio.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. A. N. LORTNER, 38 Fourth avenue.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

27. WANTED—2 SALESMEN FOR Dry Goods House, 3 Firm Hands, and 1 Boy about 16 years of age. 20 Servant Girls for General Housework, Dining-room work and Chamberwork. Wages from $2 to $4 per week.

27. THE BEST POSITIONS OBTAINED for Clerks, Bookkeepers and Salesmen. Help of all kinds furnished on short notice. Applicants by mail desiring information will please enclose 25 cents. All orders promptly attended to. Apply to or address S. A. MILLER, Employment and Real Estate Agent, 27 Sixth street, 3d St. Clair.

LOST.

LOST—NOTE—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by Phillips & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio, in favor of Jeremiah Purnell & Co., dated January 25th, 1870, for the amount of Four Thousand and Four Hundred Dollars, payable three months after date. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, payment of which has been stopped. DUNCAN, CORNELL & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union will meet in regular meeting to-night. The Union is benevolent in character, and does not belong to the [illegible] societies in the United States. Seventy-five societies have already entered the organization. A national meeting of delegates from all the societies and their members will be held here on the third Wednesday in next October.

CHICAGO.

The Grand Jury Called Upon to Investigate the Court House Disaster—Meeting of the Bar on the Same Subject—The President of the Board of Supervisors Indicted for Neglect—Result of the Cases Against Henderson, of the Blondes, Dismissed—A Social Teacher in Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Judge McAllister, of the Recorder's Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called upon them to investigate the recent disasters to the wings of the Court House. He instructed them that the deliberate or negligent construction of a building might become an indictable offense, and that the parties responsible for it could be fined or imprisoned, and compelled to remove the nuisance.

A meeting of the bar was held to-day, at which Judge Drummond presided, to consider the condition of the old court house building, and another committee to take such legal steps as they may deem advisable with reference to such condition, and to all persons interested in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.

In the case of Kearney, President of the Board of Supervisors, indicted by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office, the jury, after considerable deliberation, failed to agree, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal. The case will be tried again.

On account of the complaints that have been made the past few months concerning the difference in gauging between the gaugers at distilleries in the Second Ohio District, and gaugers in the First Ohio District, for rectifiers, compounders and wholesale dealers, Commissioner Delano has instructed General Sewall, of the Revenue Department, to investigate these matters. In pursuance of these orders the several instruments employed by the gaugers of that district have been examined by Mr. Sewall, of the Revenue Department. Though no official information has gone forth it is understood that the gaugers of the Second district have all been ordered to provide themselves immediately with complete United States standard hydrometers.

The case of Sussman & Co., liquor distillers, who are charged with gauging and rectifying without registering from the forty-eight hour fermenting rule, will have a hearing before Judge Emerson, in the United States District Court, next Tuesday evening. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides. The case is attracting much attention.

Howard Matthews, once Grand Master of Masons in this city, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the States of Ohio, Free and Accepted Masons, died of fever short illness this morning, aged fifty-six yrs.

The thermometer is below zero in all parts throughout the day; temperature to-night 2° above zero. The streets are icy and dangerous. Several accidents have occurred from falls.

John Hathaway was found guilty of passing counterfeit money to-day, in the United States District Court, and sentenced to six months in the Montgomery county jail.

Ex-Postmaster Bickham, appointed Assistant United States Assessor with reference to railroads, has resigned, stating that he never intended to be a criminals receptacle sentenced to the penitentiary, departed for Columbus to-night.

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CINCINNATI.

Industrial Exposition Next October—Difference Between Gaugers—Important Whiskey Case, &c.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Joint committee of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade on Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, held a meeting to-day and effected a permanent organization, electing Charles F. Wilstach, late Mayor, President; Abner L. Frazer, Secretary. The committee embraces some of the most prominent business men of the city. The exposition will occur in October, and will extend to everything in the shape of manufactures, products and the arts. It will no doubt be held in the great Seminary building, and set to be erected for the approaching musical festival.

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...justice to a rich, but at present ...ratively isolated part of the State, whose representatives, as well as the representatives from every section of the State, will be justified in insisting that this improvement shall participate equally with the new road to the North, for which the bill was originally intended, in the benefits to be derived from the proposed exchange of bonds.

...option bill don't ...chance of going through. ...its provisions have provoked ...ot wholly complimentary to its author as a financier. His process of resumption has been compared to the cute idea of lifting one's self by the waistband.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE"—ST. PATRICK.

Protestants not less than Catholics claim and possess an interest in the labors and renown of the illustrious apostle of Erin. We should, therefore, be justly chargeable with neglect of duty if we allowed his day, the anniversary of his birth into immortal life, to pass without recognition." Whatever legends may have become associated with his name, in sober history he must always hold a distinguished place among the civilizers and benefactors of mankind. The following short account of him we translate from the lectures of one of the most eminent and judicious Protestant historians of Germany:

"Who has not heard of Saint Patrick, the patron Saint of Ireland? Less known, however, is his pastoral name Succoth. About the year of our Lord 372, he was born in the Scottish village of Bonaven, between Dumbarton and Glasgow, which afterwards, in his honor, took on the name of Kirk or Kil Patrick. His youthful years, as a poor, untaught servant or assistant of the village church, no especial care was bestowed upon his education, but he must early have received those impressions which afterwards revived within him and qualified him to become an apostle to the heathen. When sixteen or seventeen years old he was carried away by pirates as a captive to the northern coast of ancient Hibernia, to the court of the Irish king, who chose to keep his herds. Wandering about with his charge on the lonely pastures and through the wild woods of Ireland, he was wont to lift up his soul to God in fervent meditation of divine things. He became attentive to the condition of his fellow-captives, who were troubled in his sins. As he afterwards confessed, he used to utter in the bondage of Ireland, in the field, there was the sincere of death. Out of thirty villages visited by Succoth by that summer, only two had escaped. No less cruel, a massacre of the whites followed the next autumn, and of course was succeeded by a still more bloody slaughter of the Indians by the Government troops."

The *Tribune* might have cited the Winnebago swindle, in connection with which the name of one SIMON CAMERON figures as agent on that occasion. As the story runs, after the Indians had been paid, they were swindled out of their money by a system of trickery, known to agents in general, and which the one conspicuous on that occasion appears to have practiced through life. The Winnebago history would be interesting reading just now.

EDWARD A. POLLARD, the Confederate historian, has written a letter to the *Tribune*, replying to the recent charge that Gen. Grant would have been defeated had he been in McClellan's place the first year of the war. He says that in February, 1862, Gen. McClellan had on his front, at the junction of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, a force which numbered, of all arms, a little more than twenty-seven thousand men, and when he went down to Yorktown and opened another campaign, that the force then operated against him was exactly seven thousand five hundred men.

Early in the afternoon of the second day of McClellan's advance up the Peninsula, we struck the famous Yorktown line at Lee's mill, on the Warwick, near the James river, "Baldy" Smith's Division, (Hancock, Brooks and Davidson being brigade commanders, with Ayers handling the artillery) were in the advance. During the day small parties of rebels had been falling back before us, and at this point, across the Warwick—a small stream—they made a stand in a small work mounted three or four guns of light calibre. After a reconnoisance and consultation it was determined to go ahead, and Smith's force was about to get in position for the work, when General Keyes, who commanded the corps, appeared on the ground. He was far from fierce for the fight, afterwards he dropped out of sight because of his *extreme caution*. McClellan was communicated with, and hours of valuable time were consumed, and the result was nothing was done. This was the first of the fatal series of blunders—the first half that cost so dearly. And it was perfectly unnecessary, for at the time the rebels lie in front did not exceed four thousand. Keyes's corps numbered not less than fifteen thousand men. That night, however, the rebels were reinforced considerably and their position materially strengthened. But for the McClellanism which interposed at Lee's Mill there would have been no halt at the Yorktown line, and Richmond would have been at our mercy, as was subsequently learned from prisoners. As it was, McClellan's hundred and twenty thousand men lay for weeks in inactivity, and the subsequent campaign was a series of disasters.

THE bill at Harrisburg, exchanging six millions of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds in the State Treasury for the guaranteed Bonds of a new road through the northern part of the State, we understand is to be amended so as to secure the participation and early construction of the Monongahela Valley Road.

The policy of exchanging Bonds held by the State for others equally safe for itself, seems to have been settled by long practice. Under it the State is able to assist in making improvements which otherwise would be taken; and this it is able to do ...ncreasing its own burthens ...or in any manner placing its credit where it will be affected by the degree of success of the improvements so assisted. It becomes necessary, however, for the Legislature to scrutinize closely the objects to which it is proposed to afford assistance. The same scrutiny, indeed, should be applied as though the State itself were to assist directly from its Treasury. Of the new road on the North we profess to have but little knowledge. It is claimed for it, however, that the work will be entirely worthy of the aid proposed to be given. But of the Monongahela Valley road we can speak with entire confidence. The wonder is that the enterprise has not attracted more attention than seems to have been given to it. Without question, this road will traverse the richest undeveloped mineral region of Pennsylvania, and as a link in a great system of roads reaching to the sea coast and the gulf, its importance can hardly be unguilfed.

Senator Olmsted's bill amended so as to include the Monongahela Valley Road, would doubtless command the support of Western Pennsylvania. Its passage would

THE New York *Tribune* indulges in the following reminiscence as pertinent to the present Indian situation:

"About the year 1830, a white trader near Council Bluffs, finding himself cheated in a fur trade by some Pawnees, loaded a horse with the clothes of a man who had died with small-pox, drove it into their village, and went on his way. Two or three months afterwards Col. Dougherty (the famous Indian agent for so many years) and the Missouri Fur Company, with this troop, visited this village for the purpose of making the annual settlement. For miles around the prairie scattered human bones were bleaching in the sun. August sun as he came near, the air was swollen and putrefying, of the more recent victims were found, mainly at the edge of the pools or watercourses, where the poor wretches had crept in their agony for relief. In the village itself there was the same evidence of death. Out of thirty villages visited by Dougherty that summer, only two had escaped. Not merely a massacre of the whites followed the next summer, and of course was succeeded by a still more bloody slaughter of the Indians by the Government troops."

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IN striking contrast with the inhuman conduct of Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, was the first act in the life of Midshipman Williams, of the ill-fated Oneida. That act, Wm. Harcourt, now living in Baltimore, gives the particulars of it thus: It was to save the Captain and crew of the British ship, Cleopatra, off St Johns, N. B., in the year 1853, while Mr. Williams was attached to the United States sloop-of-war Decatur, on the night of the 28th of July, 1853. The Cleopatra was in a sinking condition. Midshipmen Kimberly and Williams volunteered to go aboard of her with a crew of fresh men and try and save her and get her into Quebec, but she filled and capsized and had to be abandoned. It was a dark, stormy night, and after much danger and exposure the officers of the ill-fated ship were got on board our ship with safety. Midshipman Mr. Williams was in charge of the boat that brought them to us, and upon getting on board, Captain Wm. C. Whittle asked if all were safe? Williams replied: "I have saved every soul, sir!" And he had. The revival of this event ought to cause Englishmen to blush for shame.

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Product ... for 1869. ... Mines

To the carefully calculated statements of the Portage Lake *Gazette* we are indebted for the figures of the iron and copper product of Lake Superior for 1869. The increase in the mining of copper is somewhat larger than for several years past. The grand total for 1869 is 15,286 tons 1,550 pounds, against 13,048 tons and 1,758 pounds in 1868. The total product of copper in the Lake Superior regions from 1845 to 1869 (inclusive) has been 128,270 tons. The ingot copper produced, and its value, is stated as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
1845 to 1868	13,935	$9,000,279
1855	4,100	1,880,000
1856	4,200	1,890,000
1860	6,000	2,610,000
1861	7,500	3,337,500
1862	6,000	2,402,000
1863	6,500	4,420,000
1864	6,500	6,110,000
1865	7,000	5,145,000
1868	7,000	4,790,000
1867	8,500	4,140,000
1868	9,985	4,592,000
1869	12,200	5,368,000
	99,440	$56,961,000

The totals of Lake Superior copper business are set down as follows:

Proceeds of sales of copper	$56,961,000
Proceeds from assessments	16,646,000
Total proceeds	$73,607,500
Returned by dividends	6,100,000
Balance	$66,937,500
Percentage of dividends to total proceeds	8.07
Percentage of dividends to copper sales	11.21
Percentage of dividends to assessments	38.23

The pig iron product of 1869 showed 38,504 tons, an increase of 2,676 tons over 1868. In 1869 there were 643,238 tons of iron ore moved and shipped from the mines; an increase of 169,948 tons over 1868. The following table embodies the amount and value of iron produced in Lake Superior since 1856:

	Iron Ore, tons.	Pig Iron, tons.	Value.
1856	7,000		$ 28,000
1857	21,000		60,000
1858	31,055	1,620	249,392
1859	60,679	3,253	503,749
1860	116,998	5,600	736,496
1861	45,479	7,979	410,491
1862	115,721	8,500	944,977
1863	185,256	9,813	1,418,935
1864	253,721	13,852	1,967,219
1865	195,256	12,285	1,990,433
1866	286,376	18,437	2,400,969
1867	460,320	30,911	3,475,720
1868	493,290	36,425	3,676,705
1869	643,238	38,504	4,973,435
Total	2,912,221	191,313	22,660,000

THE Pacific Railroad is having a marked effect on San Francisco, and California in general, and business, of late, has been falling down from the former high scale of the Pacific to the more economical one of the East. A late letter writer says: "We have kept up old time prices and modes of doing business for years after 'flush times' were gone, and we must now change 'from the bed rock up.' We find ourself face to face with Chicago and the East and realize that rents, interest, commissions, salaries and expenditures of every kind must come down to a level with the scale at the East. We must give the bootblack or cashier's nephew a salary instead of twenty-five cents or a dollar, and 'haul in our horns' all around. California liberality has been proverbial, but we now must learn to even economize or spend our money up the coast comfort and thrift what we lose in idle display and lavish but useless expenditure. This feeling is very general throughout the State and Pacific Territories, and I regard it as eminently hopeful and discouraging for the future." The same writer says that the anti-Chinese feeling, "which is confined mainly to the lower order of our foreign born population," is just now manifesting itself in various ways. These proceedings have frightened the Chinese merchants so that they have sent orders to China to discourage immigration to this country for the present, at least, and the steamers, for some months to come, will bring very few, indeed, to our shores.

THE POPE has his own share of troubles about the Council and its proceedings. He is reported very angry at the revelations of the Council proceedings in the German newspapers, and has given orders that three of the most indiscreet of those publications to be absolutely prohibited in Rome. These are the Kolnische *Zeitung*, the Augsburg *Gazette*, and the Vienna *New Free Press*. Several theological counsellors of several members of the General Council have been ordered away from Rome, and in fact sent to the frontier under guard, on suspicion of disclosing the proceedings to the German papers. The Papal Government is determined on maintaining secrecy if possible, but with such a number of persons in possession of the acts of the Council, secrecy is a difficult undertaking. The feeling of the Roman public on the infallibility question may be judged by a satire recently pasted on the colonnades of St. Peter, and on several of the adjacencies of the Vatican. Annexed is a free translation of the pasquinade:

When Eve tasted, and gave the fatal fruit,
God became man and to man freedom gave:
Pius the Ninth, God's vicar here below,
Makes himself God to render man a slave.

IT is said that Secretary Fish when before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, concluded that the information received, both from official agents and unofficial correspondents, entitled to credit, showed that the Cubans had not attained that advanced condition as belligerents to entitle them to solemn recognition by any foreign government; that, in fact, though they kept up a state of armed opposition to the Spanish authority on the island, it was not an opposition that could be dignified with a title much higher than that of a guerrilla warfare, which might continue for many years. He had received late dispatches from Consul Biddle and also a statement of the Prussian Consul General, which confirmed him in these views. He produced late correspondence from different parts of Cuba, all of which tend to show that his opinion as to the real condition of affairs was correct. It is said, however, that the Secretary's statements made no impression on the committee, and that all but one member of them are in favor of action favorable to the Cubans.

THE Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary has refused to allow an inmate (J. H. Brown) to read a religious newspaper published in Chicago, called the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*. The Warden's decree is as follows:

"This paper is not admitted into the Ohio Penitentiary. The man to whom it is addressed is here for the murder of his wife, and *I do not wish to have him still further corrupted* by any such publication as this.

"Pease Discontinued.

"R. Bear, Warden."

The doctrine taught in this newspaper that is obnoxious to the irate Warden is—

"That none are so depraved that they may not be elevated and restored by the law of kindness and proper treatment, to the pure of the mind."

With Burr for Supreme Warden mankind would be in need of a penitentiary at every cross-road. Notions like his have long ruled in our prisons and similar institutions.

THE New York *Sun* pays the following compliment to Senator Scott of our State:—"Senator Scott of Pennsylvania imported into the recent debate in the Senate on the Funding bill something extremely rare and much wanted in that body, namely, genuine financial ability and a thorough knowledge of his subject. It is refreshing to listen to a man who brings to the discussion of the topic he treats, knowledge and information which spring from an intimate acquaintance with it, both practical and theoretical. It is comforting to know also that we still have material in the country out of which to make first-class finance ministers, if we but knew where to look for it."

THOMAS FITZPATRICK was a poor farmer living on the Texas frontier, in peace apparently with all the world. A few weeks ago a raiding party of Kiowas came his way. They killed Fitzpatrick and his neighbor Parkhill, killed Fitzpatrick's wife, but scalped her while yet alive; dashed out his baby's brains by the roadside, and carried his two little girls into captivity, reserving for them a fate worse than death. It is not surprising that Fitzpatrick's neighbors—and his case is but one of hundreds—should entertain different views as to the conduct of an Indian war from those prevalent in the eastern cities.

BOSTON has fixed an exact value on human life. A druggist at the "hub," who killed one of his customers by giving him laudanum instead of rhubarb, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100. This is certainly cheap, and reminds one of the witty Frenchman's reflection on the unfairness of the law. Said the humorous son of France: "If I shoot or stab a druggist, I am guillotined; if a druggist poisons me, he is only fined."

PHILADELPHIA is in a pother about the salaries of lady teachers in the public schools. The Board of Control desire that they shall be properly paid for their services, while the City Councils think that it is extravagance and folly to pay a lady a dollar a day for teaching their children when she can be compelled to accept fifty cents. It is rather hard on Councils that there is not some law in existence compelling women to work for nothing.

THE Connecticut State election is the next in order in the spring. It comes off on the first Monday of April. Last April it voted as follows:

Jewell (Republican)	45,499
English (Democrat)	45,082
Republican majority	417

The same candidates are in the field again.

THE milk bill has passed the House of Representatives of this State, and will very likely go through the Senate. It provides that any person who shall reduce milk with water or otherwise shall not be allowed to recover pay for the milk thus reduced. Persons knowingly selling, exchanging or exposing for sale any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than $50, and imprisonment not less than thirty days. Persons adulterating milk intended for sale, or keeping diseased cows for the production of milk for sale, are also to be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable as above. The keeping cows in a crowded and unhealthy condition, and the feeding them on food which produces impure and unwholesome milk, are also to be punished under the above bill.

THE London *News* of the first of March has this to say in its editorial columns: "A negro Senator has taken his place in the United States Senate. It is difficult for Englishmen to realize the extent of the revolution in American sentiment which this fact indicates. *The utterly improbable event of a working man being called to his seat in the House of Lords* would not be at all a parallel to that of the negro Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Revels, and the United States Senate. The event is purely a victory of American principles over American prejudices."

THE Republican party of Maryland, in view of the Fifteenth Amendment, are becoming very active in organizing and preparing for the next political contest. The colored people, of whom there are forty thousand voters in the state, are likewise moving in solid phalanx. Not less than twenty thousand white people will likely join the Republicans, believing it be the strongest side, who hitherto voted with the Democrats.

...R. BURLINGAME'S FUNERAL.

How the Chinese Embassy was Affected—Simplicity of the Funeral.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 25th of February, two days after Mr. Burlingame's death, expressed the feeling in St. Petersburg by stating that it caused "profound emotion to all persons," and that "in all the classes of the population this unexpected catastrophe has drawn towards a family so cruelly tried an unanimous feeling of sympathy." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 26th ult., writes as follows:

HOW THE CHINESE WERE AFFECTED.

The Chinese were very much affected by Mr. Burlingame's death. They had put their whole confidence in him, and evidently loved him very much. The meeting of the Chinese Ministers with Mrs. Burlingame was a very moving sight. Some of them, however, have their own ideas as to the cause of his death. For several days the Chinese flag hung from the balcony of the Hotel Kin, but one day it was found that by some mistake the flag had been hung bottom upwards so that the blue dragon had his head down. The lower members of the suite declared that this was the forerunner of some terrible calamity, and the flag was hauled down and no longer displayed. The Chinese are so reverent of the dead that they not only were not reluctant to confer a Christian rebirth, but the first thing they did on arriving were very much surprised that any question should be raised.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral was very simple, as Mrs. Burlingame wished no unnecessary display. The funeral service was read at the house by Mr. Lyon, the English clergyman, in the presence of the family and a few near friends. Not long after the body was taken in a quiet way to the church of the British Embassy on the English Quay. The funeral was appointed for two o'clock, and by this hour the church was well filled with English and American residents, officers of the army and navy, and officials and aides-de-camp of the Emperor. The latter came himself did not come, as he at first intended, but afterwards paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Burlingame. The church, which is a pretty, neat rotonde, in the Greek style, with a fine painting of the crucifixion over the altar, was draped in black, and when all were assembled the organ began to play a funeral march, and the priest and curate went out to the vestry to meet the body, and soon returned preceding it. The coffin was carried in by the pall-bearers, the order of notice of December 25th is a legal three months' notice, the last day of the term being the 24th of the following March. The by-provider that the resolved that groves that the term is fully ended, and that three months' previous notice has been given. The Court therefore, held that the term and the end until March 25th, and that as December 25th must be considered a whole day and not a part of a day's notice, and that the three months' notice was complete and fully ended. The Court also held that the rule that when by an act of the Legislature, a given number of days are allowed to do an act, the act may be done within a given number of days, the day on which the rule is taken or the decision made is excluded. In other words, the landlord and tenant case, however, depends upon the particular wording of the act of March 24th, 1864.

A FORMIDABLE rival to the Tammany Society and the Manhattan Club has sprung up in New York called the Knights of Jackson Club. It numbers about 200 members, who are said shrewd and active politicians, stoutly opposed to the present ring, and who combine the intellectual and muscular elements of the party. Congressman James Brooks, Henry L. Clinton, Leander Buck, the President, Thomas Boese, one of the ablest Democratic politicians, Bicksby, McCahill, Grant and Norton are among the best known members. The Sheriff, "Jimmy" O'Brien, as he is popularly called, is, of course, the leading spirit of the organization. He is represented to be a charitable man, who neither drinks, swears or uses tobacco in any form. He is remarkably reticent and intelligent for a man of so little education. He resembles Brick Pomeroy in his lack of the smaller vices, and controls his rough followers apparently by his personal magnetism, and has gained the respect of the educated Democrats, who appear to think highly of him.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that there is a quiet though energetic movement going on here looking to the organization of influential persons into a party which shall insist upon an amendment to the Constitution, recognizing the Christian religion and Jesus Christ as the source of law and government. It was discovered upon an interchange of views that there is a division of sentiment among the members of this embryo organization. Some of them only desire the amendment to recognize religious obligation and God as the author of the source of law and government, but will probably prevail and the claim that the Christian religion be recognized will be abandoned. Then, it is urged, all persons who acknowledge the existence of the Divine Being, of whatever sect or religious denomination, can co-operate to procure the adoption of the new amendment to the Constitution. The new party claims to have in its organization a number of Congressmen, two of the Supreme Judges and other high officials.

MR. BURT, the agent of the British holders of Erie stock, having found the financial wafer of Gould, Fisk & Co., rather deeper than he ever encountered before, has resigned, and a prominent member of an Anglo-American banking house in New York appointed to succeed him. Messrs. Gould and Fisk claim to be in possession of proofs, furnished by their agent in London, that the members of the so-called Erie Protection Committee are merely agents of a gigantic conspiracy formed by the directors of the interests of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central line to crush out the Erie as a competing line. The main object of the English clique, it is alleged, is to secure possession of the fifty millions of stock now owned on the other side, and, after getting it transferred into their own names, dispose of the Erie to the managers of the two above named antagonistic corporations, both of which have recently secured the passage of laws authorizing them to purchase.

JUDGE AGNEW has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State, that in proceedings under the Landlord and Tenant act of December 14th, 1865, to recover possession of premises after the service of notice on 1st December 25th is a legal three months' notice, the last day of the term being the 24th of the following March. The by-provider that the resolved that groves that the term is fully ended, and that three months' previous notice has been given. The Court therefore, held that the term and the end until March 25th, and that as December 25th must be considered a whole day and not a part of a day's notice, and that the three months' notice was complete and fully ended. The Court also held that the rule that when by an act of the Legislature, a given number of days are allowed to do an act, the act may be done within a given number of days, the day on which the rule is taken or the decision made is excluded. In other words, the landlord and tenant case, however, depends upon the particular wording of the act of March 24th, 1864.

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THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

A Sad Romance of Captain Williams.

In conversation with a very intelligent and accomplished lady from Maine, a few days since, I learned the following facts, which throw the shadow of a sad romance over the Oneida disaster: Commander Williams, the highest officer on the vessel, and one of the lost, was a widower of something less than forty, and the father of two bright little children. In May last he contracted an engagement for a second marriage, which was to have taken place very soon after the arrival of the Oneida in this country. I believe it was fixed for the middle of April. He left the United States for Japan in June last, and just before his departure he was one of a dinner party at which my informant and the affianced bride were also present. Had he returned safely he would have known a fate which his brave heart would not have met with the cool courage that faced death, at his post on the quarter-deck. Since the first of January his wedding-day and his intended wife have died. When he left Japan he had not heard this sad news, but supposed he was coming home to meet them all in health and happiness. So to one at least, of the gallant men who went down on the ill-fated steamer, death can not be called disaster.—*Washington Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MUCH interest is felt in the price of building materials, as affecting new buildings and thus mattrials, as affecting new buildings and thus rents. In New York North river brick sell now for $9 per thousand, against $17 a year ago, and Philadelphia brick at $10 against $75; good red brick sold before the war for $4 50 and have never been higher than $5 75. Lime is $2 per barrel against $3 in 1867. Cattle hair for mortar has fallen within 18 months from 65 to 35 cents a bushel and goats' hair from 90 to 45 cents. Spruce and pine lath is sold before the war for $1 50 per thousand, in 1866 for $6 and now for $5 or $3 50. The British factory on the Lachine canal rents for $80 to $86 per thousand and is $90 now; spruce is worth just half as much. Lumber has ordered the same variations, while hemlock is 25 cheaper than spruce. Brown stone before the war was 70 cents per surface foot, in 1867 it was 1 75, and now is $1 40. Before the war brickmakers had from $3 to $3 25 a thousand, and now get $3 50, board included in cases. Bricklayers used to get $1 75, for the last two years have had $3, and now get $4 per day, and plasterers have had about the same experience.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE VOICE OF GRIEF.

O rugged, toilsome path of thorns and briers,
Of weary, bleeding feet—
Peopled with shadows of our sped desires,
And pleasures intangible.
Land of unchanging sorrow for the dead,
And bitterness of life,
Where noble lives by cruel hands are sled,
To win the field of strife.
Where Pain eternal, like the Alpine snows,
Crowned above men and kings,
Broods dark as night, and from her bosom throws
Her arrows and her stings!
Shall Hope's sweet breath of Summer sweep the earth
And make it smile with flowers,
Yet leave to man the perennial death
Of ever withering powers?
Behold how sorrow, wanderer through the world,
Wraps passionate tears of blood,
And Charity upon the storm is hurled,
Crying aloud for good!
The voice of grief pierces the Silent Land,
Where victory is won—
Is there no hand even on the dangerous strand,
No joy beyond the sun?

SAYS a New York letter writer: The luckiest vessel I ever knew in the India trade was the Achbar. She cleared for four owners in one voyage out and back, $200,000 net profit. A cargo was shipped to Calcutta and there sold, and thence she sailed for Ouiton. The English had, at that time blockaded the Chinese ports, and the blockade had just terminated as the Achbar arrived. She loaded with fresh teas and sailed for New York, where the market was very high. Her arrival made a great sensation, and teas fell twenty cents per pound in one day. Notwithstanding this decline, the Achbar's teas paid an enormous profit.

From a statement prepared at the Bureau of Statistics for a Congressman who expects to talk finance in a few days, the aggregate amount of gold produced in the United States from 1848 to 1869, is shown to be $1,071,451,461.

The Illinois constitutional convention has adopted a provision forbidding the appropriation or public funds or public property of any kind, to any religious institution, establishment, or object. The Chicago *Times*, however, says that the adoption of this provision of the above—what it is the *Times* omits to mention—will probable cause the defeat of the the preceding section, and the whole instrument.

Lake Ontario, strange to say, was frozen over a few days since, from the Canada to the American shore, and as far east and west as the eye could reach. This is the first time that this great lake has been ice-bound so far as known.

Immediately following the misconduct, not to say inhumanity of the captain of the British steamer Bombay in failing to stop and pick up the unfortunate crew of the Oneida, comes the statement made by the officers of the steamship Smidt, that when their vessel was in distress at sea two English vessels passed by, both which were signaled, but neither of which deigned to respond to their mute but eloquent appeal for assistance.

The Ottawa (Kan.) *Journal* says: "We learn that the winter wheat prospects are very flattering. The crop is very green, thick and from four to eight inches high. In the old Illinois and Ohio farmers say they never saw wheat look so fine at this season. The frost coming to the surface gives sufficient moisture for a healthy growth. It is the opinion of those who ought to know, that about twenty per cent. more wheat was sown last fall in this county than in the fall of 1868. The wheat crop on the southwest portion of Auburn county looks fine, and gives promise of an abundant yield the coming harvest."

In the good old times, just after the revolutionary war, the patriotic citizens of Braintree, Massachusetts, heard a sad rumor about the widow of one of the most eminent revolutionary leaders residing in Boston, and sent one of their number to see about it. He dressed himself in his well-kept Continental uniform, cocked hat and all, called on her and proceeded at once to business, saying he had been deputized to ascertain if it was true, as reported, that she was about to marry Captain S. She informed him that the report was true. "But," said the horrified messenger, "do you know that he is an Englishman?" The

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16, 1870.

The local market for stocks and bonds shows a dullness in keeping with the general markets. The tumble in gold that sent it down to the present quotation has produced a disposition on the part of investors to let the market alone as much as possible until they can more clearly divine the future from what may transpire at Washington during the next thirty days. There were quite a number of lots of bank stocks on the market to-day. Exchange National Bank is offered at 98½, but no transactions in it at that price. Third National offered at 137, with like result. National Bank of Commerce is held at 140, it being a regular twelve per cent. stock. Iron City National Bank shares are on the market at 98. It will be seen that these prices are higher than the present temper of the market will bear, and no number of "wash" transactions will insure purchasers. In local bonds we hear sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 83 and commission. Columbia Oil stock is extremely quiet, owing to the condition of the oil markets. It is said that the daily production of this company has increased to some three hundred barrels. If this is the case the stock should sell at about 18; we heard there was 17½ bid for it to-day.

In Government bonds we find a slight decline took place in the face of the purchase of a million on account of the Sinking Fund by the Sub-treasury at New York to-day. The offerings were nearly three and a half millions.

The position of legislation at Washington is producing a very unsettled feeling in all the markets. Most of the proposed measures, especially those looking to contraction and early resumption, are regarded as not merely precipitate and ill-considered but as in the highest degree dangerous. Some—for instance, Mr. Sumner's Bill for resumption—are regarded as utterly impossible of execution; and, for this reason, little importance would be attached to them were it not for the evident set purpose to engage the attention of the party discipline to force their passage. Apart from all consideration of the merit of the propositions of the current measure, the mere fact that such reckless schemes can be gravely propounded as a remedy for the existing financial derangements, of itself produces an uneasy feeling, and seriously circles business.

Gold continues weak and feverish. Heavy speculations who are credited with having been from the first familiar with the entire financial programme now being discussed in Congress, express the utmost confidence that Congress will adopt measures which will put gold quickly to par; and, with the current measures giving countenance to such positive assurances, little effort is made to resist the effect of the continued sales of the Operators.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	110¾	110	110¾
U. S. Bonds '64	109¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108	108	108
U. S. Bonds '67	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '68	109	109	109
10-40s	106	106	106¼
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 15.	Mar. 16.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	112¾	112¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115	114¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110¾	110¾	....
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	109	109¾	¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	109¾	109¾	....
U. S. Bonds, new ISs, '65	109¾	109¾	....
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109¾	109¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	109¾	109¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106	105¾	¼
U. S. Currency 6s	116½	116¾	¼

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 16, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	24¾	25	25	25	25	24¾	24¾
Hudson River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reading	96½	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
Michigan Central	110¼	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	....
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
Chicago and Northwestern	71	71	71	71	71	71	....
Do preferred	85¾	85¾	85	85¾	85	85	....
Rock Island	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	....
St. Paul	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. Paul preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo and Wabash	34	34	34	34	34	34	....
Toledo and Wabash preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	97½	98	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	....
Chicago and Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	19	19	19	19	19	19	....
American M. U. Express	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Merchants' Union Ex	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	....

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed	Ad'c	Dec.
N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	....	....
Erie	24¾	25	¼	....
Harlem	143	143	....	....
Reading	96¾	96¾	....	....
Mich. Central	110	110¼	¼	....
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾	....	....
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	97½	97½	....	....
Chicago and Northwestern	71	71	....	....
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾	....	....
Rock Island	119¾	119¾	....	....
St. Paul	....	....	....	....
Do. Paul preferred	....	....	....	....
Toledo and Wabash	34	34	....	....
Toledo and Wabash pref.	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	97½	98	98¼	....
Chicago and Mississippi	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	19	19	....	....
American M. U. Express	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....
Merchants' Union Ex	....	....	....	....
Gold	112¾	112	112¾	112

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market continues to move along slowly, and presented but few changes or alterations in regard to the leading articles. The demand being restricted the sales were similar. The indications are decidedly favorable for an early opening of the spring trade; dealers generally are making their arrangements in accordance with that view. Prices of most of the leading articles are without change. The general impression is that prices will go no lower, and that the next movement will be upward. The receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	3,400	3,886
Apples, bbls	2,470	1,950
Cheese, boxes	411	481
Corn, sacks	2,796	2,796
Wheat, sacks	4,291	3,481
Barley, sacks	2,712	3,021
Rye, sacks	2,260	2,271
Butter, packages	347	502

The following are the current rates for the leading products:

ASHES—The market remains quiet without any change in prices. We quote reported sales at the following: Soda ash—common to refined 7@8¼c; pots 7¼@7½c; pearls 9@9¾@9½c.

APPLES—We can report a fair demand only on the market, the week's increase in receipts being 480 bbls. We now report sales at the following: Common mixed lots $2 9@2 75, choice $3 00@3 25; extra $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 6@8½c.

BUTTER—We can report fair receipts; since our last to-day-one package has been received. The principal inquiry was for the better descriptions. Sales of extra choice in tubs and firkins at 33@35c; choice in kegs 33@34c; good and sweet 28@30c; common 26@28c; common descriptions were dull.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 1 at $3 75@4 00 per dozen; No. 2 at $3 50; No. 1at $5 25. Sales of carload lots at $6 00@6 50 per doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—The market contains an abundant supply, consisting of various grades. Jobbers are anxious to sell and are offering liberal inducements; choice navy $2 25@2 30; river $2 25; common $1 75@1 87½ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $2 75@3 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The supply being limited the market was firm. Sales reported at $12@13 per bbl.

CANDLE OIL—Dull; prices very uncertain; current figures are different to obtain. Sales of standard brands were reported in a jobbing way at 26c per gallon.

LARD OIL—Prices have further declined. Sales of No. 1 lard oil at 87@90 cts per gallon; sales of No. 2 at 85@86c.

CORN—The market is overstocked; buyers are shy and disposed to take hold sparingly; choice is held at $7, common and inferior lots at $6@6 50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There has not been that activity in dried fruits which dealers have anticipated for some time. The reduction in prices and no chance of season for consumptive demand does not induce jobbers to take hold freely. The advices from the South that the peach crop is damaged by frost has not yet affected prices, as many hoped, and they are freely offered at 9½@9¾c for prime to choice halves; 8¾@9c for quarters. Choice dried apples, 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c. Pitted cherries 23@24c; pitted blackberries 16@16c.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have been light; the season is far advanced; small sales were reported at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing during the past twenty-four hours, 252 rolls were received; holders now firm; sales New York factory 13½@14c; Ohio do 13@13½c; Western Reserve 17½c; factory 13@13½c; Limburger 19½c ₱ lb, the stock on the market is not large.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 595 bbls. The stock on hand is ample. Prices have undergone no change. The entire range of sales of wheat, in bbls, $4 75@5 00@5 50; in sacks 25c ₱ bbl less; higher wheat $5 50@5 75@6 00; fancy lots sold at higher prices. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 25c ₱ bbl being made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra in bbls $6 50; in sacks $6 40; extra winter wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 90; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 75; in sacks $5 65; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 65. Three Stars, green, brand, in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 40; Penn Stars, blue brands, $6 75; in sacks $6 65. Winfield Mills extra, $4 75 ₱ barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 65. Pacific, $5 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 00 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 50 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing, with a fair trade demand and regular sales at 22c ₱ doz.

HAMS AND PORKS—The market has undergone no quotable change; holders are not disposed to make any further concession in order to increase sales. We can report a regular business doing at the following: Sugar cured hams, canvassed, 17½@18c; shoulders, sugar cured, 13@13½c; plain, do, 12@12½c; sides, ribbed, sugar cured, clear do, 15½@16c; land in tierces 14½@14¾c; in buckets 15½@15¾c; sides, clear, 14½@14¾c; lard, 3 and 5 lbs, 12@12½c. Mess pork, $27 00@27 50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 12c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Sales were made at 58 50 ₱ lb.

FIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 00 @1 03 ₱ gallon.

FISH—The market is firm. The mills report a fair business doing at the following: Brls, wholesale, $1 00 @ 1 05; retail $1 10; shipwells $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

HYE FLOUR—The market appeared less firm. We quote sales at 55 00 ₱ barrel.

HOMINY—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl for Flint.

LIME—There was a fair inquiry for this article with sales of Cleveland white at $2 12½@2 25; Eastern white $1 75@1 87½.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales of pails $2 30; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines 95c; common rectified $1 @1 05; fine rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market contains a fair supply. The demand was moderate and sales regular. We can report sales in small lots on the spot 95c ₱ lb.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firmer at the advance; we have previously mentioned sales at 40@42c.

POULTRY—The market was but poorly supplied with the varieties Kind. There was a firm tone on the part of holders, and the following prices ruled: Live turkeys, 20@22c; dressed do 20@22c; live ducks 18@19c; geese 16@17c; chickens 15@16c.

POTATOES—The market was quiet; we can report small sales of Allegheny, by the car load, at 55@60c ₱ bush.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied. The demand was limited. We can report sales on the track at 40c in bulk; 45c in sacks; sales from store range from 50@55c ₱ bush.

PEARS—The market is quiet; we have had no enquiry for Bartletts Kind. Dealers are anxious to sell and are offering liberal inducements; choice navy $2 25@2 30; river $2 25; common $1 75@1 87½ ₱ bush.

PORK—Mess $27 00@27 50; prime, will stock-ed, with sales at $27 75@28 00 ₱ cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The supply being limited the market was firm. Sales reported at $12@13 per 2 bbl.

CANDLE OIL—Dull; prices very uncertain; current figures are different to obtain. Sales of standard brands were reported in a jobbing way at 26c ₱ gallon.

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $2 75@3

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be found on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Maple, Jacob, Princeton, N. J.	
McGinnis, H., Clinton, Pa.	
Simpson, Samuel, Black Hawk, Pa.	

COMPLETED.—The City Controller has completed the work of auditing the books of the Mayor's office, and we are pleased to state that he finds them correct in every particular.

ST. PATRICK'S CELEBRATION.—The grand procession will form on Grant street at ten and a half o'clock A. M., and will move at twelve o'clock. All who will report at the Chief Marshal's office, 137 Grant street, at nine o'clock.

NEW POLICE DIAL.—The new police dial for the Twelfth ward station house was received by Superintendent Paisley, of the Alarm Telegraph, yesterday. It will be erected as soon as the weather permits.

THE SNOW STORM—TRAINS DELAYED.—The heavy snow fall on the Allegheny Mountains on Tuesday night, delayed all the Eastern trains some as late as three hours. Fifteen inches is reported to be the depth at some points on the mountains. Through trains last night arrived on time, we are informed.

TO DIXMONT.—A young man named George Lancaster, about twenty-five years of age, adjudged to be insane, was, by order of the Court of Fayette county, removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, yesterday. Sheriff D. L. Walker conveyed him thither.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the above institution, held yesterday afternoon at the counting room of J. I. House & Co., corner of Smithfield and Water streets, the following Board of Directors were selected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Edward House, James S. Craft, Thomas Steel, Wm. Paisley, R. W. Mackey, Thos. W. Davis, Jared M. Brush.

IDELLO, AN INDIAN.—Officer Garrison last evening found a one-legged soldier drunk and fast asleep on Water street. He awoke him and conveyed him to the lock-up where on comfortable quarters were provided for him. After sobering somewhat the Captain asked him the name. He replied "Idello," and after being questioned further as to his first name, said he was an Indian and did not have any first name.

"HYDROGOGEN."—Yesterday we stated that officer George Heenan, of the Mayor's police, had been severely bitten on the thumb by a prisoner in the lock-up, which is incorrect. The Mayor's office on his way to a drug store, Heenan met a superior officer to whom he showed the wound. "Oh! I have it dressed right away," said he, adding that unless he did he might get the "hy drogogen." There can be no doubt that he meant hydrophobia.

PETTY LARCENY.—Messrs. Kramer, Bohn & Co., candy and confectionery dealers on Liberty street, are greatly annoyed by boys who enter the store and help themselves to sweetmeats, while the clerks are waiting on customers. Last night two boys were detected in the act of stealing confectioneries, and a policeman was called upon to effect their arrest. They were locked up and will have a hearing this morning.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—Owners of suburban residences who intend to improve their grounds, will find Mr. J. Finnin, of Allegheny city, a capable man. Those who were familiar with the condition of the Allegheny Park in September last, and what it became in a few months afterwards, under the skillful manipulation of Mr. Finnin, bear testimony to his skill as a landscape gardener. The Park was in a very crude state, and the managers perplexed, and for a time undecided, as to how to bring them out of all their difficulty. See his card in another column.

WHY NOT?—The books in the City Controller's office show that during the last ten years, the Aldermen of the city paid the extraordinary sum of $258 into the City Treasury, from fines, &c., in cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Now that the Controller has been authorized to audit the accounts of city officers, the suggestion has been made, and we think it a good one, that he call on the Aldermen and have them "post up" on this item of expression. There is no doubt but there are Aldermen in this city who have collected that much money in one year, from the class of cases mentioned.

DR. ALEX. STEVENSON.—We had thought that perhaps Alex. Stevenson, our valiant "street preacher" of courage and renown, had "gone to that bourne," etc., but he "still lives." A Stevenson, such we suppose we must call him, undertook to preach from the Court House steps, in the city, on Monday last, but failing to attract a crowd, he thought it prudent to undertook to peal the Court House bell. The iron tongue brought out the judge, a number of lawyers, the sheriff and a host of others, who named fisticuffing. Binding the Doctor busy pulling the bell, they gave him a long name and threatened to ring his neck. Alas! poor, persecuted preacher!

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—About eleven o'clock last evening a row occurred in a boarding house, No. 97, 1st street Grant and Ross streets, in which the proprietor, James Maskiel, severely beat and abused one of his boarders, whose name we were unable to ascertain. The weapon used in the assault was a glass tumbler, and the injured man had a cut across the nose, one above the eye and one on the forehead. The affair had ended, the boarder went before Alderman John A. Floyd, made the usual charge and complaint against Maskiel for aggravated assault and battery. A hearing was had and required to enter bail for a hearing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, an old gentleman, father-in-law of Mr. Mc Creery, of Beaver Falls, Pa., met with a severe and painful accident. In attempting to jump on board the railroad, and being somewhat portly, could not move very rapidly. Hearing a train coming he quickened his steps, when he slipped and fell, and ere he was able to arise the locomotive was upon him, the wheels of the locomotive and two cars passed over one of his legs, completely severing it at the knee. He was taken to the residence of Mr. McCreery, and was kindly cared for, and at last accounts was doing well. He is upwards of seventy years of age.

POPLAR ALLEY.—Poplar alley, between Logan and Fulton streets, is in a miserable condition. The ordinance passed by Councils last summer, authorizing the grading and paving of this portion of the alley, for some unaccountable reason has never been enforced, and hence its filthy condition. Why this delay, only the members of the Street Committee can answer. The citizens residing on the alley look to them for relief, and hope that it will not be long before it be placed in a passable condition. These facts reach us through a member of the Street Committee, who is in favor of "pushing things," and who is overruled on many occasions—this alley being one instance.

A WATCH TRANSACTION.—An individual, evidently a rural gentleman, walked into the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and ascertaining that His Honor was at leisure, addressed him thus, at the same time pulling a large silver watch out of his pocket: "I bought this watch for an Italian fever watch, but it is nothing of the kind; what is the consequence? The Mayor—That you have been cheated, no doubt. The stranger—I bought it from a German pawnbroker on Smithfield street, and paid him twenty dollars for it. Instead of an Italian fever it is a Swiss watch. I don't like to be 'gonged' in this way. I am here to prove that this is a Swiss watch. The Mayor told him that he had no authority to send for persons or papers in such a case, whereupon the eccentric individual withdrew, determined, as he averred, to seek justice elsewhere.

SUPERB FURNITURE.—The season is at hand when new furniture takes the place of the old and well worn which cannot stand the rough usage of removal, and it is well to be advised where elegant and substantial furniture can be had. A brief tour through the ample warerooms of J. W. Woodwell & Sons, 97 and 99 Third avenue, yesterday, brought to our notice a superb collection of plain and fashionable furniture as ever eye rested on. In the line of fashionable articles, the stock is unusually large and select, and cannot fail to impress customers with its excellence. The plain furniture is all of modern style and substantially manufactured. Messrs. Woodwells have also a valuable and very desirable sofa bedstead, which will commend itself to all who appreciate an easy couch. In a word, housekeepers should not fail to call at Woodwells, and examine their well-stocked rooms, for we know of no place where they could be better suited.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, March 16, 1870:

Joseph W. Long to M. Sherman; November 6, 1868; 20 by 100 feet, in East Liberty.....$700
F. Worth to Joseph Keller; lot No. 3 in Charles Foster's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$1,500
J. N. Shallenberger and others to Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal Company; December 1, 1866; 5 acres near McKeesport.....$1,796
B. G. McCrory to J. S. Stewart; October 1, 1869; 44 by 98 feet, on Grant avenue, Allegheny.....$9,120
R. M. Gibson to B. G. McCrew; August 24, 1867; same as above.....$10,000
Alex. Ziegler to Agnes Zimmer; May 15, 1869; 20 by 130 feet on Penn street, Fifteenth ward.....$1,000
Geo. W. Moore to Walter Tetley; March 1, 1870; 24 by 150 feet on Meadow street, Twenty-first ward.....$1,000
David Dennistoh to Chas. Arbuthnot; March 1, 1870; 25 by 110 feet on Rebecca street, Allegheny.....$1,000
Jared Harper to Samuel Thompson; March 12, 1870; 20 by 125 feet, on Linden street, Twenty-third ward.....$1,000
Mary Adams to Rebecca Earnsby; February 21, 1870; 20 by 200 feet on Main street, Sharpsburg.....$1,400
H. Bateman Goe to B. F. Jones; March 14, 1870; 30½ by 138 feet on Irwin avenue, Allegheny.....$600
Samuel McKee to H. B. Rose; August 28, 1867; 21 by 60 feet in East Liberty.....$225
Joseph Allen's heirs to Martha Morris; June 15, 1865; 50 by 117 feet in Boyd & Allen's plan.....$400
Jared Humphreys to Wm. Humphreys; June 14, 1869; 50 by 100 feet in Fox's plan, Chartiers township.....$500
B. F. Fox to J. Humphreys; May 14, 1868; same as above.....$500
Hugh J. Brady to Ruth Glover; March 11, 1870; 25 by 100 feet on Aiken lane, East Liberty.....$1,000
Robert Wilson to James J. Robinson; March 2, 1870; 20 acres in Indiana township.....$1,000
Michael Sherman to John Borneck, March 12, 1870; 20 by 100 feet in East Liberty.....$200
Adam Krugh to Jacob Lorny, March 18, 1870; 21 by 76 feet on Fourteenth street, borough of Birmingham.....$2,000
John T. Frell to F. McDonald, February 4, 1870; 1 acre and 32 perches in Peel township.....$1,000
B. Freiberg to Cyrus M. Weaver, February 23, 1870; 21 by 80 feet on Rebecca street, Allegheny.....$8,000
Jas. Gilmore, Sr., to D. W. Gilmore, January 1, 1870; 68 acres and 24 perches of land in Wilkins township.....$4,930
Emily R. Morgan, et. al., to McFarland & Hirst, January 27, 1869; 51 acres in North Fayette township.....$1,100
Joseph Lippincott to Wm. C. Barr, May 3, 1859; 20x56 feet on Second street, Pittsburgh.....$2,000
Peter Worrel to J. L. Lowry, July 23, 1858; 132, 133 and 134 and 15 in E. F. Denny's plan in Pitt township.....$1,500
Robert J. Anderson to Samuel Gormley, March 14, 1870; 22x92 feet on " " .....

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Trial for Perjury—A Citizen Fined for Interfering With a Constable's Duty—The East Birmingham Bank Robbers Sentenced—The Ambose Murder—Suits Against Railroad Companies, etc., etc.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Conrad Hack, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. In the case of assault and battery, a verdict of not guilty was returned, and the defendant held for costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Waldier; indictment, larceny by bailee. Verdict, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Byrne; indictment assault and battery on oath of Samuel Dewling. The prosecutor, a boy, alleged that he went into the grocery store of the defendant to make a purchase, when the proprietor kicked him out. Jury out.

William Gracey, charged with assault and battery on oath of Mary Shubert, paid the costs and was dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. John A. Grinder; indictment fornication and bastardy. Nov. pros. entered on condition that the defendant enter a bond, in the penal sum of $500, to be approved by the Overseers of the Poor, conditioned that the child should not become a charge upon the county.

Wm. Thompson and Jacob Glenn plead guilty to the larceny of some geese, and were sentenced to thirty days each in the jail.

Mary Wegan, charged with larceny, was released on payment of costs, a *nol. pros.* having been entered.

PERJURY.

John C. Keuchler was tried for perjury, on oath of Frederick D. Haffner. The parties to this suit are both Germans, and, it appears, they had some difficulty last summer—Haffner having the prosecutor arrested for striking him. It is alleged that Keuchler, out of revenge, made an information against Haffner, before Alderman Lynch, for battery, which, it is positively false and groundless, and for swearing to this information, he was brought before the Court. The prosecutor swore positively that he had never committed the offense charged against him by Keuchler, and circumstances were adduced on the trial tending to show that Keuchler's statements were false. For the defense on the day the information for buggery was made against the prosecutor, Justice Whitesell, Esq., and asked him if an information could not be entered against a man for an infamous offense, which he named, and was told by the attorney that there was no statute law against the offense named. Keuchler then made a remark that he would have satisfaction on Haffner, and soon after swore out a warrant for the offense above named. A number of witnesses were called for the defense and testified that Keuchler had a good character for truth and veracity. This was about the only defense that could be made. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

LARCENIES.

Grace Lee plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Simeon Fernier was tried and convicted of the larceny of seven dollars, the property of Arthur Goodrow.

BILLS FOUND.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against the parties who recently robbed the East Birmingham Bank, namely: Thomas Ambose, Jas. Morin and Thomas McCully. The indictment contains two counts in the case of the building with felonious intent. Second, larceny.

Also, against F. Detzel, C. Lapp and Wm. Arnold, assault and battery; Joseph Burchfield, assault and battery; Andrew Gallagher, assault and battery.

Bills were ignored as follows: Commonwealth vs. Christian Schmoocker, assault and battery with intent to ravish, Com. vs. Joan Rabney, false imprisonment; Com. vs. John Keller, larceny by bailee.

A RUMPUS AT THE DOOR.

The Judge of the Court, in order to prevent crowding within the bar, have instructed the Crier to keep an officer at the door to preserve order, and prevent persons coming in who have no business inside the bar. While Judge Sterrett was charging the jury this morning, a rumpus was raised at the door, which caused considerable commotion and a general stir. At the conclusion of his remarks, Deputy Sheriff Smith, who had been on duty at the door, explained the nature of the disturbance, which was, that a gentleman had undertaken to force his way in, and when prevented attempted to strike the officer. The gentleman alluded to (who had been brought inside and held to await the pleasure of the Court), at once appeared before the bench and, with much excitement, the substance of which was that he had been grossly insulted at the door, and demanded inside the bar to see Mr. Moreland, with whom he had some matter of business. Mr. Farnes, who entered the room during the sessions of Court, and had never been prevented before; that he did not attempt to strike the officer, but on seeing against the door to keep it open his arm slipped off in the direction of the officer, and that he had no intention of interrupting the business of the Court. Several witnesses were then called and testified to the nature of the occurrence—one gentleman stating that the movement of the arm looked as though it was intended for a blow.

Judge Sterrett stated that the officer, according to the testimony, had done nothing more than his duty. The allegation of the manner in which the Court could not help impressed him, and that Alderman Moreland, of the gentleman was to strike the officer or not, his conduct in pushing him at all was highly censurable. The Court desired to extend the utmost freedom to the citizens, in their visits to the room, consistent with the proper discharge of the public business, but it was absolutely necessary to limit the number, and keep out those who did not need to be present. For the comfort and convenience of jurors, witnesses, attorneys and others, who were compelled to be in attendance, must be looked after, and those who attempt to violate the rules of Court, by force would be severely punished. This case could not be entirely overlooked, and the gentleman who, by the way, is a very respectable citizen, and a member of a business firm) was ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars.

THE EAST BIRMINGHAM BANK ROBBERS.

Frank Moran and William McNulty, two of the three men who broke into the East Birmingham Bank, a few days ago (the third not having been arrested), were placed in the prisoner's box. John Coyle, Esq., appeared for McNulty, and R. J. Powers, Esq., for Moran. Upon consultation with the District Attorney, it was agreed that the defendants should put in pleas of guilty.

August Ambose, Esq., E. G. Krehan, officer R. J. Hartzell, and others, were called and testified to the previous good character of the prisoners. Two of these witnesses had heard of his having been committed and others attacked to. Ridell's evidence, but not to this, as all they knew against him.

Mr. Powers, on behalf of Moran, stated that the defendant had come to this city from Philadelphia some six weeks ago in search of employment, and had been stopping with an uncle. He had failed to get employment, and the larceny being instigated by his companions, in other words, he plead guilty, and desired to throw himself on the mercy of the Court.

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REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to be up with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. WM. WARDEN, National House, Marietta, Ohio. THS

AN ELOPEMENT.

THE PARTIES UNDER ARREST.

A New Jersey Wife, With Her Little Boy Forsakes Her Husband for a Young Rose—Harsh Words the Cause of the Elopement, So She Says—She is Ready to Go Home—Further Developments Expected To-Day.

Mr. Adam Oese, of Elizabeth, N. J., found it necessary to use the telegraph yesterday, the necessity arising from the fact of his wife having left her bed and board on Tuesday night, and came West, with "another fellow." The telegrams were all sent to Chief Paige, and were as follows: The first read "Please hold baggage bearing the following Cleveland checks; 501, 504, 508 and 509. Answer immediately."—OESE.

The second was as follows: "My wife has left me; she has tickets to Chicago; she is with a man named Rose and has a boy three years old; there is also a woman with a girl two years old; she wore a black or red dress, brown sacque and hood; they, she is fleshy, tall, and has dark brown hair; the other woman is dressed in black; they have a long name and think lace. Please hold them and telegraph me and I will come on; they left here late last night; they took a sleeping car over Philadelphia."—A. OESE.

The third read "Did you catch my wife and boy; if so hold fast to them. Friend coming; am waiting."—ADAM OESE.

Mr. Oese's wishes were complied with, and when the third dispatch was received, the woman and boy had been caught and were being held fast. Mr. Oese was promptly apprised of the interesting fact, and notified to come on immediately. The particulars of the arrest are as follows:

On the arrival of the eastern train yesterday afternoon, Detectives Roseberry and Whitehill, officers Cuppies and Long were at the Union Depot, and noticing a party answering the description contained in the telegrams, stepped up and read it to them. The woman, Mrs. Oese, at once acknowledged that she was the person alluded to, and cheerfully consented to accompany the officers to the Mayor's office. After securing the checks for the baggage, the officers procured a carriage and the whole party repaired to the Mayor's office. Mrs. Oese was informed by the Mayor that it would be necessary to detain her in the custody until the arrival of her husband, and quarters would be provided her at the St. Charles Hotel. She thanked the Mayor, but remarked that she did not want to go to a hotel where too high board was charged. She stated that the Clerk, Mr. Patterson, that her husband occasionally made her words to her, and, getting tired of it, she determined to go on a journey. She was provided with her trip and was ready and willing to go back to her home in Elizabeth. She is quite prepossessing in appearance, is apparently not more than twenty-five years of age, and has a beautiful little boy. She stated that the woman who accompanied her had done so at her request, and that, though the principal actor in the reported elopement was given to know that he could "take a walk," as the Mayor put it, he was very valuable for the board bill, but the aforesaid youth, who is quite personable was fine and wearing good clothes, refused to take the hint, and accompanied the woman to the St Charles Hotel. Officers Long and Cuppies were detailed to remain at the hotel during last night, and under no pretense whatever to allow Rose to be with Mrs. Oese. The latter learning this, said that she could sit up in the parlor all night with him. The officers will arrive to-day when something more definite concerning the elopement will be ascertained.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

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Before the train left, a warrant on the first count, charging an entrance into the building with intent to commit a felony; to four years in the Penitentiary; and on the second count, charging larceny, to three years in the Penitentiary, was placed in the hands of Constable Cassidy, who proceeded to Connellsville and returned with the prisoners in charge. At the conclusion of his arrival, Justice Smith, who had been on duty at the door, explained the nature of the disturbance, which was, that a gentleman had undertaken to force his way in, and when prevented attempted to strike the officer. The gentleman alluded to (who had been brought inside and held to await the pleasure of the Court), at once appeared before the bench with much excitement, the substance of which was that he had been grossly insulted at the door, and demanded inside the bar to see Mr. Moreland, with whom he had some matter of business. Mr. Farnes, who entered the room during the sessions of Court, and had never been prevented before; that he did not attempt to strike the officer, but in showing against the door to keep it open his arm slipped off in the direction of the officer, and that he had no intention of interrupting the business of the Court. Several witnesses were then called and testified to the nature of the occurrence—one gentleman stating that the movement of the arm looked as though it was intended for a blow.

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SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

An Unknown Man Killed.

About seven o'clock last evening an unknown man was killed on Second avenue, between Grant and Ross streets, near the Bull's Head tavern. The circumstances attending the accident are as follows: The deceased, a carter by occupation, was riding in his cart along the avenue, in the direction of the Birmingham bridge, and near the point indicated the horse stumbled, his head sides not having been in place, and the driver was thrown out. The bed of the cart was detached from the axle and fell upon the unfortunate man crushing him terribly about the breast. He was discovered a few minutes after the accident and carried into the Bulls Head tavern, but life was extinct. A verdict rendered of the death of the stranger, stated that he had been but a short time earlier in the evening on Third avenue. He was then driving along and a avenue and was so drunk that near to the corner of Grant street he fell out on the street. He was apparently uninjured, and he began, after assisting him to the cart watched him until he turned into Second avenue. Scarcely a moment elapsed until the sad accident befell him. The deceased was not identified last evening, but there is no doubt that he belongs to East Birmingham, as the license plate on his coal cart is issued by the Treasurer of East Birmingham, and is numbered 1,000. He was between forty and fifty years of age.

From Fayette County

Sheriff Ellis Walker, of Fayette county, arrived in the city Thursday afternoon yesterday evening, bringing with him Deanis Sullivan, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for manslaughter. It will be remembered that some four months since, the body of an unknown man was found in Fayette county in a ditch, near the railroad, bearing numerous the signs of violence, and furnishing another of the thousand mysterious murders. For days the murdered man has not been identified. Sullivan and a man named Devin were the last persons seen with the murdered man before they were both arrested. Devin managed to escape while in jail awaiting trial, and Sullivan was tried alone. He was safely lodged in his new quarters.

ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED.—In compliance with the request of the Committee of Arrangements, Mayor Brush has detailed a force of policemen to accompany the procession in honor of St. Patrick's day, over the route published in this paper. Full instructions will be issued to-day when something more definite concerning the elopement will be ascertained.

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Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There is no abatement in the interest excited by the advent of Lydia Thompson and her troupe, and the general query is why should these performers be confined to such limited quarters as have been indulged in by a few respectable papers in the East. There must be some other motive than the public, for McNulty, Fox & Co.'s troupe has changed its police, for the performances are as free from objection on every score as those of any sensational troupe that has ever been here, and the proprietors are to be commended for giving the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity a chance to witness a performance that is free from objection. The burlesque of "Somn